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GOVERNMENT WEIGHING REPLY TO CHILE ON OIL RIG INCIDENT

PY112121 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--The Argentine Government is analyzing the Chilean answer to its protest at the interference of a Chilean boat and helicopter with a Shell Oil rig operating in Argentine waters in the Strait of Magellan on Sunday and Monday. Government sources said that Argentina may issue a counterreply today or tomorrow but that the Chilean statement had been "ambigious" enough not to merit an immediate one.

Oil Rig Operating Normally

PY111429 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0124 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Rio Gallegos, 10 Sep (TELAM)--The petroleum rig Interocean II is continuing its normal research and exploration activities in the zone of the Strait of Magellan designated by Government Oil Deposits for the private company that is operating the rig. Army sources denied journalistic rumors that local military units are in a state of alert.

FORMER BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT BANZER ARRIVES

PY111726 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1340 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (NA)--Former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez arrived in Argentina at 1330 today on, he stated, a private trip. He arrived aboard a regular flight of Lloyd Bolivian Airlines (LAB). In answer to a question at Ezeiza Airport, Banzer stated that the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza is consolidating itself in Bolivia and that he is trying to reorganize national policy to structure a new political model.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY DENIES EXISTENCE OF 'SOUTHERN CONE PACT'

PY111835 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Undated interview with Venezuelan Ambassador to Argentina Jorge Dager in Buenos Aires--recorded]

[Text] [Question] There are persistent rumors about the creation of a Southern Cone pact which is reportedly aimed at replacing the Andean Pact. What is the position of your Foreign Ministry on this topic?

[Answer] I cannot give you an opinion on our Foreign Ministry's position, since there has not been any statement on the creation of a Southern Cone pact. So far, the only report we have is a statement attributed to an official of the current Bolivian Government, who said that Bolivia might join that pact. I share the view expressed by high-ranking Argentine officials, and I contend that such a pact does not exist. It could only exist in the mind of the Bolivian official who mentioned it. The Argentine Government and the Brazilian Government promptly denied the rumor on the existence of a Southern Cone pact. Therefore, I cannot give you my opinion on the pact because it does not exist.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN AIR MISSION--Cordoba, 6 Sep (TELAM)--A Brazilian Air Force mission is in Cordoba to meet with Argentine aeronautical officials to discuss mutual cooperation. The Brazilian officers are interested in getting familiar with the production process of the Argentine I-A Pucara airplane. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1437 GMT 6 Sep 80 PY]

FORMER FSB PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DENIED U.S. VISA

PY112221 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Sep (AFP)--Carlos Valverde Barbery, former presidential candidate for the Bolivian Socialist Falange party (FSB), said here today that the U.S. Consulate denied him an entry visa to the United States.

The decision was based on a U.S. law which bans the issuance of visas when the State Department or the attorney general knows or has reasons to believe that the entry of the applicant into the United States may be detrimental to the public interest or may endanger the social well-being or the security of the United States.

In view of this attitude, Valverde Barbery sent protest notes to President Gen Luis Garcia Meza, to the Bolivian representative to the United Nations, to the American people and to the president of the Human Rights Commission.

In these notes, Valverde Barbery said he was proud that President Jimmy Carter's administration had denied him an entry visa to the United States, since this is proof of his anti-imperialist position.

AFP: GOVERNMENT SILENT IN FACE OF CHURCH CRITICISM

PY111653 Paris AFP in Spanish 1520 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Sep (AFP)--The various organizations of the military government are observing strict silence regarding the harsh criticism unleashed by the special conference of the Bolivian Episcopate against the regime on Tuesday.

The bishops maintain in a document that the government that came to power on 17 July has violated human rights, committing various actions that violate human dignity.

State television last night slipped in a subtle commentary in which it indicated that the church has pendular movements that go from the defense of abstract religion to a so-called constantinism through which it seeks to interfere in politics in a direct way.

BRIEFS

ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION MEETING--Bolivia attended the meeting of the board of directors of the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) held in Caracas on 29 August. Among the subjects discussed was the postponement of payment of 10 loans this organization had granted Bolivia. Bolivian Integration Minister Francisco Mariaca, who is the head of the CAF for 1980, was represented by (Hernan Reyes) since Mariaca was unable to attend the meeting because of a heavy workload. [La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Sep 80 PY]

GAS PIPELINE--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) will install an 18-km gas pipeline from the town of Senkata to Viacha. The former will supply the latter with 133 tons of liquified petroleum gas per day. This project, which is part of a plan to substitute gas for heavy petroleqm byproducts that are scarce in Bolivia, will require an investment of $270,000 and will be finished by March 1981. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Aug 80 p 3 PY]

AMBASSADORS CONFIRMED--La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry announced here today that it has confirmed the following ambassadors: Luis Alberto Alipaz in the FRG; Santiago Maese Roca in Paraguay; Antonio Zelaya in Israel; Roberto Pacheco in Japan; and Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui in Argentina. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 10 Sep 80 PY]

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER OPPOSES RIGHTIST PACTS

PY111705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Sep (AFP)--Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez stated here last night that his country is against the formation of pacts or alliances to fight leftist ideologies which are threatening the Latin American countries.

Folle-Martinez, who is making an official visit to Brazil, made this statement when he was asked about the impact on the Uruguayan Government of the ideas of Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza regarding the creation of a bloc of Southern Cone countries.

The Uruguayan foreign minister stated that his country is not ready to join pacts or alliances, although it has been a victim of domestic and foreign aggressions, and demanded greater effectiveness from the international organizations in fighting the leftist ideologies. He added that Uruguay is now defending a new reality, and that the members of his civilian-military government have succeeded, magnificently and firmly, in overcoming the situation and defeating subversion. Folle-Martinez concluded by indicating that the way has been paved for a truer, stronger, more effective and more unassailable democracy. He will hold a meeting today with the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Luiz Vianna Filho and Flavio Marcilio, respectively, and will hold a second meeting with his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

FEDERAL DEPUTY TO BE TRIED UNDER SECURITY LAW

PY111344 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The federal Supreme Court yesterday accepted the attorney general's accusation against Sao Paulo Deputy Joao Cunha, deputy leader of the Workers Party [PT]. The court also accepted the attorney's request that the deputy be brought to trial.

The congressman spoke to reporter (Carlos Rodrigues) in Brasilia and explained how he received the court's decision to bring him to trial under Article 33 of the National Security Law, alleging that his speech was an offense against the president.

[Begin Cunha recording] I have received this decision, as have my people, with a lot of bitterness. I say with bitterness, because at this time--respecting the court's decision, because it is a constituted power which I have always respected--the immunity of congress has been affected. [end recording]

DROUGHT SITUATION CONTINUES IN NORTHERN STATES

PY111734 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Recife--According to information received by Sudene [Superintendency for Development of the Northeast] and disseminated by the executive organizations of the emergency program and by Sudene experts themselves, the drought situation continues in the states of Piaui, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia.

The drought has caused tremendous losses in northeastern agriculture, which is recording a drop in the production of corn (18 percent), tomatoes (11 percent), pineapples (7 percent), bananas (5 percent), sisal (2 percent), tobacco (3 percent) and castol oil (24 percent).

There are now 676 municipalities under the state of emergency decreed by the state governments and approved by the Interior Ministry encompassing an area of 729,000 square km which corresponds to 76.47 percent of the area affected by drought.

PINOCHET WILL LEAVE PRESIDENCY IN 8 YEARS

PY111936 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0309 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet today ruled out the possibility of staying in office for another 8-year term beyond the transitional period established in the temporary articles of the draft constitution that will be submitted to a plebiscite tomorrow.

President Pinochet also said it is not true that he intends to perpetuate himself in office, as some of his detractors have charged. He said: "No, Gentlemen, I will be here while I can fulfill the mission, and after the next 8 years I may no longer be here. This office will no longer be a job for me, but for some one else."

He added: "Some people who have not read the constitution have charged the military government with attempting to perpetuate itself in office. The military government will be in office as long as it is necessary for the country, but the president who is now talking to you will no longer be here in 8 years."

President Pinochet made this statement in response to greetings of ministerial undersecretaries on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the Government of National Unity which is tomorrow.

AFP: VOTING IN PLEBISCITE NORMAL THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PY111549 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 11 Sep (AFP)--It has been observed here, 3 hours after the start of the balloting, that Chileans are quickly and peacefully turning up at the balloting booths to vote on the new constitution that has been proposed by the military government of Gen Augusto Pinochet. The Interior Ministry has indicated that voting is normal throughout Chile. In Santiago, where one-third of the 6.75 million voters are concentrated, AFP reporters have observed an unexpected avalanche of voters during the first 3 hours of voting.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OPPOSITION PLANS TO DISTORT VOTE RESULTS

PY112318 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The government Social Communications Agency [DINACOS] Director Jorge Fernandez has issued an official declaration stating as follows:

The DINACOS wishes to inform the citizenry that it has detected a maneuver orchestrated by members of the disbanded Christian Democratic and Communist parties aimed at confusing public opinion concerning the results of the plebiscite. This maneuver operates in the following manner: Through a special command created for this purpose these parties will release today a partial count from voting tables in various regions of the country, selecting those tables where they have ordered their supporters to vote en masse. Thus, although these results will not be false as far as the individual tables which they will mention goes, they will clearly distort the overall panorama.

To this maneuver is added the action of radio stations which oppose the government. Throughout this morning these radio stations have been engaged in creating, through a distorted panorama of the status quo, the impression that a number of irregularities are taking place at the voting stations. The government calls upon the public to avoid being deceived by these maneuvers which are merely a desperate attempt designed to cast doubts on the civic honesty of the Chileans, the plebiscite which is taking place and its results.

PINOCHET PREDICTS VICTORY IN PLEBISCITE

PY120001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2254 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Sep (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today forecast his government's victory in the constitutional plebiscite prior to the release of the first official results. Speaking with the press, the president said that he had no definite figures, but that he could say that "Chile has won." General Pinochet stated that the country has clashed with Marxism both abroad and at home and that, at the domestic level, the marxists have had the support of figures who have gone blind. The observers interpreted these words as an indirect reference to former Christian Democratic President Eduardo Frei (1964-1970) who has headed the opposition to the military regime and the plebiscite which General Pinochet called on 10 August.

REPORT ON PINOCHET PLEBISCITE VICTORY SPEECH

PY120329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Sep (AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet today requested his partisans to form a great civil-military movement to support his administration during the next 8 years. Pinochet made these statements tonight before an ethusiastic group of supporters who were celebrating the victory of the official sector in the plebiscite which had concluded an hour before. The official partial count indicates that 69.15 percent of the voters approved the constitution which will permit Pinochet to continue in the presidency until 1989.

The referendum was held on the seventh anniversary of the military movement which established the current regime after overthrowing deceased socialist President Salvador Allende.

I ask that tomorrow you register in the municipalities to form the great Chilean civil-military movement, said General Pinochet in an improvised speech from the Diego Portales Building, the government headquarters, while his symphatizers were waving torches and chanting his name.

In an emotional statement, the chief of state thanked them for their support for the constitution of freedom and stated the guidelines of his new 8-year government. He said: First of all, a million new jobs will be created, a million sources of work. We will build, during this period, (?90,000) houses and at the same time we must carry out an overall social security reform. We also visualize that at the conclusion of this period, one of every seven Chileans will have an automobile, said Pinochet in the mist of the applause of the people listening to him. Of every five, one will have a television set and of every seven, one will have a telephone: these are the targets we have established.

Referring indirectly to the ouster of socialist President Allende which took place on 11 September 1973, President Pinochet stated: "Through today's referendum we have repudiated totalitarian Marxism once again." He warned, however, that the enemy has not been totally defeated yet and guaranteed that the military junta is today more united than ever. He said: "After this heroic struggle there are no losers or winners. This, I call upon the Chilean citizenry to unite under the wing of this government."

Speaking in a roundabout manner about the Catholic Church and the sectors which have expressed some reservations about the validity of the plebiscite and the new constitution, Pinochet said: "I invite those who have questioned the purity of this act to give up their attitude and acknowledge the legitimate victory of the Chilean people."

The Chilean president concluded by saying: "We have shown the world that this nation is democratic and needs lessons from no one, because today we taught the world a lesson."

PUBLIC ORDER REESTABLISHED IN NEIVA

PA110443 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Neiva--The public order situation has improved markedly following the peaceful dislodging of the settlers who had been cramped in the lower floor of the governor's building; but the city remains under strict military control.

Alvaro Sanchez Silva, governor of the department, has said that the situation is completely normal and that the troops have started a special operation to prevent terrorists and professional activists from promoting disturbances. He said that all the peasants staying at the Urdaneta (Ardelai) Sports Center are being well looked after. They are being supplied food and drugs and are receiving medical attention.

DISCUSSION OF EXTRADITION BILL POSTPONED

PA110452 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The second commission of the Chamber of Representatives has postponed until next week the discussion of the bill on an extradition treaty with the United States in order to be able to listen to statements on the subject by the foreign minister and the nation's attorney general.

The congressional commission has pointed to articles in the bill that could complicate the application of Colombian laws.

Carlos H. Morales, who presented the motion to postpone the discussions to the Foreign Relations Commission has made some comments on this:

[Begin recording] [Morales] This is not easy. The very moment the treaty is approved, Colombian criminals who according to U.S. laws [words indistinct] would acquire the right to demand that they be extradited by the Colombian Government. We not only have the problem of a shortage of prisons and of means to repress crimes, but also our laws are more lenient, less punitive and less drastic than the U.S. laws.

We will then have the amazing situation that all those under arrest in the United States will come to Colombia as a result of favors from pressure groups who have great economic power to obtain their release.

[Question] I understand that this bill was presented last year but was not passed.

[Answer] No. The bill was presented by the foreign minister to the Senate and in the Senate the bill was debated twice as the rules establish: once in the Senate's second commission and once in a plenary meeting of the Senate. The opinion was that the bill would reach the Chamber of Representatives in 1979. The president at that time offered me [words indistinct] but since the bill did not reach the chamber before 16 December [1979], it was postponed for handling by this legislature. [end recording]

Carlos H. Morales also noted that if the bill is approved as it stands now, it would facilitate a massive return to the country of drug traffickers who have been sent [as heard] abroad, especially to North America.

VISITING PRESIDENTS ATTEND RIOBAMBA ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PA112040 [Editorial Report] Quito Domestic Service in Spanish at 1512 GMT on 11 September begins live coverage of the arrival of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos and other heads of state and dignitaries at the Riobamba airport for the meeting commemorating the 150th anniversary of the first Ecuadorean constitution.

President Roldos arrives shortly after 1515 GMT and is greeted by local and national officials before he and his party depart for the Pedro Vicente Maldonado School, site of the adoption of the first constitution, where they will await the arrival of the representatives of the other Andean Pact nations.

At 1550 GMT the other dignitaries arrive on a special plane. Presidents Aristides Royo of Panama, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia, Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela and Peruvian Vice President Javier Alva, representing President Fernando Belaunde Terry, arrive accompanied by their wives and government officials. Also in attendance are U.S. Ambassador Raymond E. Gonzales and the representative of the Spanish State, Secretary of State Carlos Robles Piquer. The announcer names all of the national officials in attendance and discusses protocol and seating arrangements in the various meetings.

The announcer notes that Bolivia is conspicuously absent from the ceremony at which an Andean nations code of conduct on human rights, proposed by President Roldos, will be signed. The dignitaries leave for the school and the broadcast site is switched to a park outside the school.

As the presidents and their parties arrive, each is greeted by fanfare from the military honor guard. Other dignitaries also arrive at this time. The announcer then notes that following the welcoming ceremony the guests will go to the hall where the first Ecuadorean constitution was signed 150 years ago.

The announcer says that the solemn program is about to start inside the main hall and announces the order of speakers: Mayor Edelberto Bonilla Oleas of Riobamba will begin; followed by Dr Jorge Salvador Lara, director of the National Academy of History; President Herrera Campins, who will speak on behalf of the visitors; and finally President Roldos.

At 1707 GMT the mayor of Riobamba begins to speak. He discusses Latin American problems as well as local concerns.

Historian Dr. Jorge Salvador Lara begins to speak at 1719 GMT and places Riobamba in the context of Ecuadorean and Latin American history. He finishes speaking at 1735 GMT.

President Herrera Campins begins his speech almost immediately after this and recalls the heroes and struggles of the past while calling for democracy and justice in the present. He ends his speech at 1735 GMT with an optimistic vision of an awakened, developed Latin America.

President Roldos then begins his remarks by emphasizing the special nature of the day, the location and the document to be signed there. Roldos thanks the visitors for sharing in the celebration of the constitution and says that the best way to commemorate the hopes and ideals expressed this day will be to sign the code of conduct for the Andean nations. "We want this code of conduct to reflect our belief. We want human rights--an expression so much in vogue today--to be put into practice with our example."

The Ecuadorean president concludes his remarks at 1820 GMT. The announcer then states that this is the end of the ceremony and again names the speakers.

ARMY CHIEF EXPLAINS REFUSAL TO ATTEND EATON MEETING

PY111257 Paris AFP in Spanish 1228 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Sep (AFP)--The Uruguayan generals have refused to attend a meeting with Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary [of state] for inter-American affairs, because he also invited a person who has been in contact with sedition.

This statement was made by Lt Gen Luis Queirolo, Uruguayan army commander and member of the civilian-military government, who added that the generals felt that it was not convenient for them to be put on the same level as a man who, until yesterday or perhaps until today, has been our permanent enemy or an ally of our enemy.

Eaton, who at the beginning of the week was here on a 48-hour visit to find out about the Uruguayan political process, met with the authorities and various political personalities.

Queirolo stressed that he could not believe it when Eaton spoke with people that the U.S. Embassy knows are not worthy interlocuters of the government or of the government's authorities because they are citizens stripped of their rights.

Moreover, he referred to the meetings that the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission had granted to representatives of the traditional Colorado and Blanco Parties, whose activities have been suspended since 1973. These parties have demanded the reactivation of the parties, freedom for the press, freedom to meet and the lifting of every type of political prohibition.

He stressed in this respect that there is a slight mistake in coming and asking for conditions; conditions are not asked of the winners. [sentence as received] He concluded: "What they want to do is to change the political schedule of the armed forces, change it with these meetings and with the demand for conditions; but it will not be changed."

NAVY COMMANDER SEES U.S. SEEKING 'RAPPROCHEMENT'

PY111314 Paris AFP in Spanish 1233 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Sep (AFP)--Uruguayan Navy commander Vice Admiral Hugo Marquez has stated that the United States now needs Uruguay and is radically changing its policy and taking the necessary steps to seek rapprochement. Marquez, who is a member of the civilian-military government, stressed the U.S. interest in the Uruguayan political process and stated that President Jimmy Carter now sees the Latin American situation with different eyes.

According to Marquez, ever since Carter assumed the presidency, the United States has maintained a policy of aggression toward Uruguay. He added that Jimmy Carter is no longer the same as in 1977, because he has received very tough punishment.

Regarding the possible reelection of President Carter, he stated: I am not worried whether he or another will have the presidency, but I would be worried if Carter's successor had similar ideas to those he had in the beginning, making us start all over again, returning to the same carousel (merry-go-round).

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE FIGURES--Montevideo, 4 Sep (TELAM)--The Central Bank has reported that trade during the first half of this year showed a deficit of $357 million. Exports during this period reached $424 million and imports $782 million. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1318 GMT 4 Sep 80 PY]

## INTEGRATION MINISTERS DISCUSS CACM ORGANIZATION

PA112252 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The deputy ministers of economic integration of Central America have concluded their 2-day meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, this week. During this meeting, they identified the topics they will work on to reorganize or modify the Central American Common Market [CACM]. With the goal of updating the CACM, based on the economic situation of area countries, the following topics were chosen: a free trade zone, a common foreign tariff, an industrial policy, an agricultural and livestock policy, a foreign economic policy, the issues of energy, transportation, science and technology, an investment policy, the development of farming for agricultural industries, the physical integration of the infrastructure, the Central America monetary zone through a Central American clearinghouse [as heard] and the effective participation of Panama in the integration of the region.

The deputy ministers also discussed the social aspects of this Central American unity as an ancillary topic. A deputy minister from each country will appoint a work group for each area to be reorganized, and these groups will attend meetings to discuss specific topics.

Once the deputy ministers have agreed on the 13 topics, they will submit a report to a meeting of economic ministers, where a final agreement based on a consensus of all the countries will be reached. This document or draft to change the treaty on integration will then be submitted to the legislatures of the countries involved for their approval. This will create a political framework for the new legal structure of integration.

As we all know, Nicaragua and El Salvador have said that they will abandon the CACM if no specific agreement to reorganize it is reached by June 1981. Costa Rica has expressed a similar intent. However, integration experts feel that this is not enough time to draft the document, so the deadline will have to be extended. Nicaragua currently has a trade deficit with all the countries in the area. It cannot allow this situation to go on for too long, despite the serious efforts that its government and people are making to reactivate its economy by boosting the production of exports.

# EL SALVADOR

## FDR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MAJANO, GUTIERREZ 'FEUD'

PA111516 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Here is the analysis that the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has made about the crisis between the military officers:

The internal crisis within the Christian Democratic junta is proof of the failure of the project of "pacification and democratization" implemented by U.S. imperialism, the FDR has affirmed.

The FDR, an organization comprised of all opposition forces in El Salvador, has issued a communique on the feud between the military faction headed by Col Abdul Gutierrez and Col Guillermo Garcia and the faction headed by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano who is leading an alleged group of moderate officers. This conflict is another piece of evidence, and there probably will be more serious ones, of the uncontrollable and accelerated deterioration of the oligarchic power in El Salvador. This situation is gradually destroying the core of the military structures which despite their power cannot delay or stop the Salvadoran revolution, the communique stresses.

The FDR accuses the United States of promoting the Gutierrez-Garcia faction, which supports greater pacification efforts by the armed forces, and the Majano group, which has carefully shown a reformist image abroad in order to sell their inefficient structures and hide the complete decadence of the old oligarchic society in El Salvador.

The FDR describes the internal feud of the junta as a maneuver that stems from the core of U.S. imperialism to confuse the people abroad, lessen international support for the popular movements and conceal the massacres and abuses against the people.

The FDR communique denounces these imperialist attempts to stop the revolutionary process and urges the international public not to be confused and to close ranks in order to develop the most powerful movement of solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle.

The FDR urges all the democratic and revolutionary movements in the world to express their highest solidarity with the Salvadoran revolution and the campaign to attain immediate goals such as the abolition of the nefarious decree 296 which prohibits the formation of unions and the mobilization of public employees; the abolition of the decree declaring the public services under military control; the lifting of the state of siege, the demilitarization and turnover of the Salvadoran university to its legitimate authorities and the release of more than 100 political prisoners, many of whom have been declared missing, and others who are in danger of undergoing a court-martial.

The communique, signed by the Foreign Commission of the FDR Executive Committee, praises the revolutionary trend taken by the Salvadoran masses through their united entities: the FDR, the Coordinating Board of the Masses and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate. The latter is made up of the four political-military forces operating in El Salvador.

## NICARAGUA

### FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER LARIOS ARRESTED

PA111721 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The State Security Office has arrested Bernardino Larios, former defense minister of the revolutionary government. Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of the State Security Office, tonight confirmed that Larios and other individuals have been arrested.

Here is a more detailed report by Companero Roberto of the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY:

[Begin Roberto recording] 10 September, ANN--Lenin Cerna, chief of the state security of Nicaragua, today announced that Bernardino Larios, former Somozist colonel and defense minister of the Government of National Reconstruction until January 1980, was arrested last night.

Commander Cerna did not elaborate on the reasons for Larios' arrest and only limited himself to saying that a news conference will be held tomorrow to present one person and to explain the reasons for Larios' arrest. He said that other individuals, whom he did not identify but who are allegedly connected with Colonel Larios, were being arrested.

Local press circles have speculated that Larios was directed by the CIA. Colonel Larios was a member of the Somozist Guard until August 1978 when he was arrested for promoting a plot against Somoza in the National Guard. After he was released, Larios went into exile in Costa Rica where he was called to join the cabinet of national reconstruction as defense minister. In January of this year, Larios was replaced by Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the People's Sandinist Army. [end recording]

## Assassination Plot Denounced

PA120109 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Statements by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez at a news conference held at the auditorium of the Interior Ministry--live]

[Text] We have reports about [Col Bernardino Larios'] talks in Miami with former national guardsmen Col Enrique Bermudez, leader of the so-called Nicaraguan Opposition Front, Colonel Lee Wong, Col Noel Genie Amaya and Eduardo Roman, who is the manager of Alexis Arguello [a Nicaraguan boxer] and about his conversations with Guillermo Mendieta. He was very careful not to mention this because he did not want others to be involved [por razones de compartimentacion]. It seems that Bernardino at least has an idea of what it means to be involved. In addition, when we talked to Larios this morning, we asked him why, although he is a Christian, he planned to murder, not kidnap, the nine members of the national leadership [of the Sandinist National Liberation Front]. He said he had simply said that, but never thought of doing it; that he had merely mentioned that in his plans.

The truth is, however, that he intended to murder or kidnap, as circumstances would permit, the nine members of the [FSLN] leadership.

Consequently, Bernardino Larios has not been arrested for his disagreement with Sandinist ideology, for being Christian or for not being a Marxist. If we had to arrest all the Chirstians and all the non-Marxists in this country, then we would have to arrest almost everybody in Nicaragua. Nobody is forced to stop believing in God in this country. Nobody is forced to stop being a Christian and become a Marxist. Our revolution has guaranteed the most absolute freedom of beliefs, as everybody knows. We have repeated this many times. What is not allowed in Nicaragua is to engage in counterrevolutionary activities, to plan murders or kidnappings and to conspire against the people's interest. This cannot be allowed. Bernardino has not been arrested for his Christian beliefs. He has not been arrested for not being a Marxist. I am sure that many newsmen present here are Christians and are not Marxists, and it has not crossed our minds to arrest them for that. However, those who plot against the revolution and plan murders must be stopped. There can be no revolution, if it is a true one, without a defense. And we will defend this revolution, because the interests of the nation, our people and the future of Nicaragua are at stake.

Larios says that he is a person who does not think the way we do. We are not going to arrest anybody for thinking differently from us. He was trying to create the hasty image that he was going to seek refuge in an embassy and was going to publish this letter which he had turned over to a man whose last name is Diva. This was his plan. His letter was mostly aimed at the public abroad. This letter was going to be sent so that the news agencies, AFP and the other agencies, would start to disseminate this throughout the world and make him look like a victim. Of course, this was to be done while he was in an embassy. However, since we knew what he was doing, step by step, we got ahead of him and arrested him. He was trying to create a situation similar to that which he created during the Somoza times, but there is a vast difference between the past and the present.

They tried to create this situation for their own benefit, and there you have the confessions of his deputy, former National Guard Lt Francisco Martinez. He could not have made up this whole story. He has not been in jail for 4 days but for 3 days. Nobody has touched a hair of his head. Nobody has touched him or anybody else. We must repeat that, in our country, for the first time in its history, ill treatment of prisoners has vanished. We are very proud to say that the prisoners speak here without any pressures, without being ill-treated and without our touching a single hair of their head. Moreover, we have promised the world that this will never happen in Nicaragua again. According to Martinez, they had planned to get the compitas [national guardsmen] free. They had planned to get the guardsmen released, then arm them and with the guardsmen in the street seize power again.

They are very naive. They do not realize what a national guardsman means to our people. They do not realize what the idea of restoring the power of the National Guard means. They do not have one idea of what it means to think of bringing El Chiguin [Anastasio Somoza's son] back. What a poor concept they have of these people. These people who, practically unarmed, were able to destroy them, these people who, with nails and teeth, were able to annihilate and oust them. They are dreaming that the national guardsmen will return to power. I do not know if they even dream--although they must doubt that our people would support them--that the people would support the guardsmen. For this reason, he, in a shameful way, was saying: Don't tell them that we are recruiting guardsmen.

We have imprisoned some of the former guardsmen involved in this. The plan mainly involved the participation of former national guardsmen.

However, I would say: You'd have to be crazy. You'd have to be an idiot to think that the national guardsmen and the enemies of the revolution could seize power here again.

If there were 15,000 national guardsmen before we took over, what would happen here with 10, 100 or 1,000 national guardsmen? There are 6,000 national guardsmen in jail. If they were let loose in the streets armed, what would happen to them? I do not think they would return to jail because the rage of our people would be such that they would not be given the chance to return to jail. We, who have been so careful and generous, would have to see ourselves helpless in the face of the people's rage. This would happen if they ever tried to free the prisoners and arm them. We are saying this just in case there is somebody out there thinking about that historical idiocy.

Therefore, Bernardino Larios has been arrested because of what Martinez said. He was arrested because he planned to form nine groups, with 25 men in each group, to kill the members of the political leadership of this country. That man who speaks about Christianity is planning assassinations.

Saint Francis of Assisi--the pure, the clean and the Christian--planned to kill the leaders of this revolution, who are not boasting of being good Christians, and have never assassinated anybody or given the order to kill anybody. We, who are not boasting about any of that, have just said the opposite. We never want anybody killed in Nicaragua. And not only that, we do not want anybody mistreated. What have we told our companeros, the policemen and the members of the army and the state security? We have told them: You must show deeply respect for the people. Those who abuse this in any way will be punished. We have demonstrated this in practice, and as the days go by, there are less violations to these disciplinary rules. The moment will come in which these violations will disappear, because we want Nicaragua to be a bright example of the deepest respect for human dignity, so that when human dignity is mentioned in the world, everybody will turn their eyes to Nicaragua and let it stand as an example. This is our dream and our hope.

Bernardino Larios talks about human rights violations, but plans to kill or kidnap nine men who are completely devoted to serving their people. I am not going to mention how and where this letter was published. I do not know if Lenin [Cerna] mentioned it. I will not refer to it. I will not even mention Diva, who according to LA PRENSA, had received Larios' letter a few hours before he was arrested. I will not mention this because we have perhaps shown more respect for them than they have shown for us.

STATE COUNCIL DISSOLVES COMMISSION ON PROFESSIONS

PA120314 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The State Council today approved a resolution dissolving the commission appointed to draft a bill regulating professions in Nicaragua.

Upon submitting a report, Father Alvaro Arguello, president of the commission, said that four bills had been drafted but that none were approved.

In today's session it was said that the commission's work had been practically sabotaged by reactionary groups trying to take advantage of the situation to put the professionals against the revolution for a law which still had not been drafted.

The motion to dissolve the commission was submitted by Comdr Omar Cabezas, who is a member of a special commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) which is holding conversations with professionals to study the possibilities of drafting a bill. It was Cabezas who analyzed some problems that professionals have been complaining about during meetings they have held. Cabezas also made serious charges during the State Council meeting against certain organizations and businessmen who practice certain professions who were exploiting university graduates. The following are Comdr Omar Cabezas' statements to the State Council:

[Begin recording] I wish to denounce irregularities in the practice of professions unknown to the authorities and to congressmen. For this reason they do not appear in the draft you have. To give two examples, which are very notorious, I wish to refer to the case of public accountants who have a serious problem with transnational accounting firms. These firms are represented here by local accountants who do auditing work for the government, which goes to the foreign accounting firms they represent.

In summary, this implies that transnational accounting firms, which have been strongly criticized at international congresses such as the one recently held in Venezuela, can obtain with no problem insight into the country's private and public economic situation, which should be of a confidential nature. This is a problem we have in our country. It has been reported that these transnational firms are paying Nicaraguan accountants $20 per hour, as opposed to $40 per hour to accountants from the firm's headquarters.

We have another situation with engineers. The construction consultant and architecture firms are hiring engineering and architecture students to do the work of professionals, but are not paying them regular fees for their services. This is an injustice to our professionals and students.

We also wish to denounce to the State Council, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the Construction Ministry and the Interior Ministry a practice which is considered a fraud here or anywhere else in the world. It consists of a construction company submitting three, four or five bids, each signed by a different team of engineers, to obtain a contract with the government. [end recording]

MANAGUA MAYOR, DELEGATION VISIT PRAGUE

PA091952 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] An agreement on cooperation and development between the capitals of Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua is the result of a visit by Samuel Santos Lopez, minister of the Managua reconstruction junta, to Prague.

A delegation from the city of Managua, headed by Mayor Samuel Santos Lopez, has left for home after visiting Czechoslovakia. The party, which stayed in Prague for 4 days, toured the old section of the city and visited several projects being built and various industries.

According to the local press, the visit by the Managua delegation served to lay the groundwork for development and cooperation between the two capitals and the Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan people.

MALMIERCA RESTATES SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIA IN PARIS

FL112326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today reaffirmed the support of our country and the nonlaigned countries movement for the Namibian people's struggle for their liberation. Malmierca was the third speaker at the inaugural plenary session of the International Conference of Solidarity with the Namibian People that will be held in Paris until Saturday.

On behalf of Nonaligned Countries Movement Chairman Fidel Castro, the Cuban foreign minister expressed support for the Namibian people's struggle for their freedom, independence and territorial integrity. The countries that support South Africa, while falsely advocating human rights ideals, do not have the slightest scruple in enjoying the profits generated by the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, Malmierca said.

Malmierca went on to say in his speech that in recent months the Pretoria regime has undertaken numerous efforts to expand its diplomatic relations, especially in South America where reactionary governments like the fascist military juntas of Chile and Bolivia have allied themselves with South Africa.

The Cuban foreign minister emphasized that there is no doubt that any commercial, economic or political tie with Pretoria keeps Namibia's independence away and increases the suffering of the people which in southern [as heard] Africa endure the consequences of racism.

At the same time, Malmierca referred to South Africa's threats to the frontline countries and cautioned that Pretoria should understand that if it undertakes aggressive actions against its neighbors these countries will not be alone.

Lastly, the Cuban foreign minister reiterated that the nonaligned countries movement will fulfill its commitments of solidarity with Namibia and the people of South Africa, and he asserted that the South-West African People's Organization always will have in the Cuban people and their revolutionary leadership firm and determined comrades-in-arms.

MPSP MARKS ALLENDE OUSTER, NETO'S DEATH

Statement on Chile

FL101132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has condemned the actions of Chile's fascist/military junta and reiterated its solidarity with the struggle of patriots in that country. In a statement issued in Havana on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the coup d'etat that toppled the Popular Unity government, the organization notes that the history of these past seven years under a regime of permanent terror is one of tens of thousands of people murdered, missing and jailed.

Message to Angola

FL101146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has sent a message to the sister nation of the People's Republic of Angola on the observance on 11 September of the first anniversary of the death of beloved President Agostinho Neto. The letter reasserts, on this painful date, the indestructible solidarity and friendship between Cuba and Angola.